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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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10/781,700

02/20/2004

Eli Abir

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EXAMINER

JAKOVAC, RYAN J

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

4121

MAIL DATE

DELIVERY MODE

11/09/2007

PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/781,700

Applicant(s)

ABIR, ELI

Examiner

Ryan J. Jakovac

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 20 February 2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-23 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-23 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 11/22/2004.
- ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

This action is responsive to communications filed on 02/20/2004.

Claims 1-23 are pending.

Claims 1-23 are rejected.

Specification

1. The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities: In paragraph [0049] the phrase "At the end of the registration process, the system may will generate a Web page" is recited. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

2. Claims 1-23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by US 6,061,738 to Osaku et al (hereinafter Osaku).

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Regarding claim 1, Osaku teaches, a method for using an alternative resource identifier in place of a conventional resource identifier in accessing resources on the Internet, including the following steps: furnishing the alternative resource identifier to an apparatus that can access the Internet (Col. 5, line 16-24, The system forwards the simplified network address to the server); transforming the alternative resource identifier to a conventional resource identifier (Col. 5, line 20-24, The converter converts the simplified network address to a URL); accessing a resource on the Internet using the conventional resource identifier; and displaying the resource to the user (Col. 5, line 1-30, The URL is sent out over the internet and a home page is returned to be viewed on the users browser)

Regarding claim 2, Osaku teaches a computer system providing user requests containing a universal resource locator (URL) across a network, said computer system comprising: a browser means running on said computer system (Fig. 8, browser 155), for enabling said user to enter a non-Latin URL Address (Col. 4, line 50-52, The user enters a string of numbers into the browser.); a conversion means connected to said browser means (Col. 5, line 15-20, The converter), for receiving said non- Latin URL address from said browser means and converting said non-Latin URL address to an intermediate URL address (Col. 5, line 20-24, The converter converts the simplified network address to a URL); and a transmission means connected to said conversion means, for receiving said intermediate URL address and transmitting said intermediate URL address across the network (Col. 4, line 61-62, The browser contacts the www

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server with the URL. Col. 5, line 22-29. The platform combines the URL with additional symbols according to a network protocol to form a network access command for accessing information from a network resource.).

Regarding claim 3, Osaku teaches the computer system as recited in claim 2, wherein said conversion means includes: a translation means for translating said non-Latin URL address to an alphanumeric text string (Col. 5, line 15-35, The converter converts the simplified network address to a URL); and a generator means for concatenating a predetermined text string to said alphanumeric text string, thereby generating said intermediate URL address (Col. 5, line 62-65, The converter accepts the simplified network address and converts the string into a URL.).

Regarding claim 4, Osaku teaches the computer system as recited in claim 3, wherein said predetermined text string designates the homepage address of a unique management server in the network (Col. 8, line 19-37, The predetermined text string designates a URL for accessing the conversion database homepage.).

Regarding claim 5, Osaku teaches the computer system as recited in: claim 4, wherein all user requests containing said non- Latin URL address are destined to the homepage of said unique management server (Col. 8, line 19-37, User requests are addressed to the conversion database homepage." The URL for accessing the conversion database is <URL1>.").

Regarding claim 6, Osaku teaches the computer system as recited in claim 5, wherein said intermediate URL address designates a subsite of said homepage of said unique management server (The conversion database homepage accessed at "<URL1>" is accessed at a subsite level using the intermediate URL address in the access command format "<http://URL1/simplified network address/>").

Regarding claim 7, Osaku teaches the computer system as recited in claim 6, wherein said alphanumeric text string comprises alphabet and numerical characters (Fig. 12, number 264, Alphanumeric string displayed in browser.).

Regarding claim 8, Osaku teaches a computer system providing user requests containing a URL across a network, said computer system comprising: a browser means running on said computer system, for enabling said user to enter a genetic URL address (Col. 4, line 49-51, User enters a string into a browser location field); a conversion means connected to said browser means, for receiving said genetic URL address from said browser means and converting said genetic URL address to an intermediate URL address (Col. 5, line 15-35, The converter converts the simplified network address to a URL); and a transmission means connected to said conversion means, for receiving said intermediate URL address and transmitting said intermediate URL address, across the network (Col. 4, line 61-62, The browser contacts the www server with the URL. Col. 5, line 22-29. The platform combines the URL with additional

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symbols according to a network protocol to form a network access command for accessing information from a network resource.).

Regarding claim 9, Osaku teaches the computer system as recited in claim 8, wherein said conversion means includes: a translation means for translating said generic URL address to an alphanumeric text string (Col. 5, line 15-35, The converter converts the simplified network address to a URL); and a generator means for concatenating a predetermined text string to said alphanumeric text string, thereby generating said intermediate URL address (Col. 5, line 62-65, The converter accepts the simplified network address and converts the string into a URL.).

Regarding claim 10, Osaku teaches the computer system as recited in claim 9, wherein said predetermined text string designates the homepage address of a unique management server in the network (Col. 8, line 19-37, The predetermined text string designates a URL for accessing the conversion database homepage.).

Regarding claim 11, Osaku teaches the computer system as recited in claim 10, wherein all user requests containing said generic URL address are destined to the homepage of said unique management server (Col. 8, line 19-37, User requests are addressed to the conversion database homepage." The URL for accessing the conversion database is <URL1>.").

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Regarding claim 12, Osaku teaches the computer system as recited in claim 11, wherein said intermediate URL address designates a subsite of said homepage of said unique management server (The conversion database homepage accessed at "<URL1>" is accessed at a subsite level using the intermediate URL address in the access command format "<http://URL1/simplified network address/>").

Regarding claim 13, Osaku teaches the computer system as recited in claim 12, wherein said alphanumeric text string comprises alphabet and numerical characters (Fig. 12, number 264, Alphanumeric string displayed in browser.).

Regarding claim 14, Osaku teaches a method of converting a non-Latin URL address to an intermediate URL address in a computer system, wherein the computer system provides-user requests containing a universal resource locator (URL) across a network, said method comprising the steps of: receiving a non-Latin URL address (Col. 4, line 49-51, User enters a numerical string into a browser location field); converting said non-Latin URL address to an intermediate URL address (Col. 5, line 15-35, The converter converts the simplified network address to a URL); and transmitting said intermediate URL address across the network (Col. 4, line 61-62, The browser contacts the www server with the URL. Col. 5, line 22-29. The platform combines the URL with additional symbols according to a network protocol to form a network access command for accessing information from a network resource.).

Regarding claim 14, Osaku teaches the method as recited in claim 14, wherein said converting step includes the steps of: translating said non-Latin URL address to an alphanumeric text string (Col. 5, line 15-35, The converter converts the simplified network address to a URL); and concatenating a predetermined text string to said alphanumeric text string, thereby generating said intermediate URL address (Col. 5, line 62-65, The converter accepts the simplified network address and converts the string into a URL.).

Regarding claim 15, Osaku teaches the method as recited in claim 15, wherein said predetermined text string designates the homepage address of a unique management server in the network (Col. 8, line 19-37, The predetermined text string designates a URL for accessing the conversion database homepage.).

Regarding claim 16, Osaku teaches the method as recited in claim 16, wherein all user requests containing said non-Latin URL address are destined to the homepage of said unique management server (Col. 8, line 19-37, User requests are addressed to the conversion database homepage." The URL for accessing the conversion database is <URL1>.").

Regarding claim 17, Osaku teaches the method as recited in claim 17, wherein said intermediate URL address designates a subsite of said homepage of said unique management server (The conversion database homepage accessed at "<URL1>" is

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accessed at a subsite level using the intermediate URL address in the access command format "<http://URL1/simplified network address/>").

Regarding claim 19, Osaku teaches a method of converting a generic URL address to an intermediate URL address in a computer system, wherein the computer system provides user requests containing a universal resource locator (URL) across a network, said method comprising the steps of; receiving a generic URL address (Col. 4, line 49-51, User enters a numerical string into a browser location field); converting said generic URL address to an intermediate URL address (Col. 5, line 15-35, The converter converts the simplified network address to a URL); and transmitting said intermediate URL address across the network (Col. 4, line 61-62, The browser contacts the www server with the URL. Col. 5, line 22-29. The platform combines the URL with additional symbols according to a network protocol to form a network access command for accessing information from a network resource.).

Regarding claim 20, Osaku teaches the method as recited in claim 19, wherein said converting step includes the steps of: translating said generic URL address to an alphanumeric text string (Col. 5, line 15-35, The converter converts the simplified network address to a URL); and concatenating a predetermined text string to said alphanumeric text string, thereby generating said intermediate URL address (Col. 5, line 62-65, The converter accepts the simplified network address and converts the string into a URL.).

Regarding claim 21, Osaku teaches the method as recited in claim 20, wherein said predetermined text string designates the homepage address of a unique management server in the network (Col. 8, line 19-37, The predetermined text string designates a URL for accessing the conversion database homepage.).

Regarding claim 22, Osaku teaches the method as recited in Claim 21, wherein all user requests containing said generic URL address are destined to the homepage of said unique management server (Col. 8, line 19-37, User requests are addressed to the conversion database homepage." The URL for accessing the conversion database is <URL1>:").

Regarding claim 23, Osaku teaches the method as recited in claim 22, wherein said intermediate URL address designates a subsite of said homepage of said unique management server (The conversion database homepage accessed at "<URL1>" is accessed at a subsite level using the intermediate URL address in the access command format "<http://URL1/simplified network address/>").

Conclusion

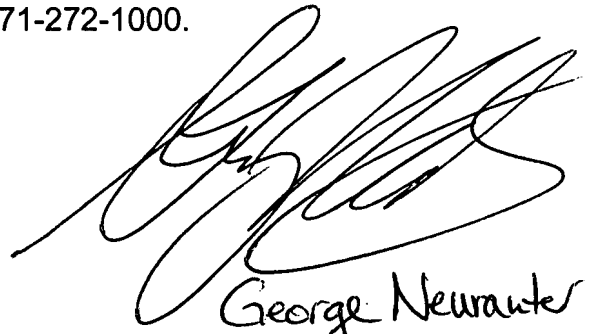
3. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. US 5,892,919 to Nielsen and US 5,535,120 to Chong et al.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Ryan J. Jakovac whose telephone number is (571) 270-5003. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday, 7:30 am to 5:00 pm EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Taghi T. Arani can be reached on (571) 272-3787. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

RJ



George Neurauner
Primary Examiner